

## The Knoxville Independent

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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,  
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—  
Gleams all the while—the red and white and blue.

**YOUR Flag and my Flag!** And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Red and blue and white—the stripes forever gleam;  
Red and blue and white—the good for us and them.

Star-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious golden of the day; a shelter through the night.

**Your Flag and my Flag!** To every star and stripe  
The drum beat so heart beat and flutters thrilly pipe  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## POINDEXTER SCORES LEAGUE

Senator Says Entrance of U. S. Into Peace Body Would Mean Surrender of American Rights.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In the first prepared address on the league of nations delivered in the senate since the constitution of the proposed league was made public, Senator Poinexter (rep.) of Washington declared the entrance of the United States into the league would mean a surrender of American rights, privileges and sovereignty; the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and a violation of the Constitution.

The constitution of the league, he asserted, was conflicting, indefinite and uncertain and the machinery which it proposes to set up "similar to the soviet government of Russia."

"No such colossal burden or entangling alliance was ever before conceived in the world," the senator said. "Instead of being an instrument of peace it is the fertile seed of war—the dragon's teeth from which, when sown, armed soldiers will spring."

## EX-STANDARD OIL MAN DEAD

J. H. Alexander, Former Vice President of Company, Succumbs at Eighty-Four.

Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 20.—James H. Alexander, for many years a vice president of the Standard Oil company and a pioneer in the nation's oil industry, died of infirmities and old age. He was eighty-four years old and for almost half a century was associated with the Rockefeller family. H. H. Rogers and H. M. Flagler. He was credited with constructing the big refineries at Bayonne, Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Many improvements in oil refining were invented by him.

## HUNS TAKE TOWN FROM REDS

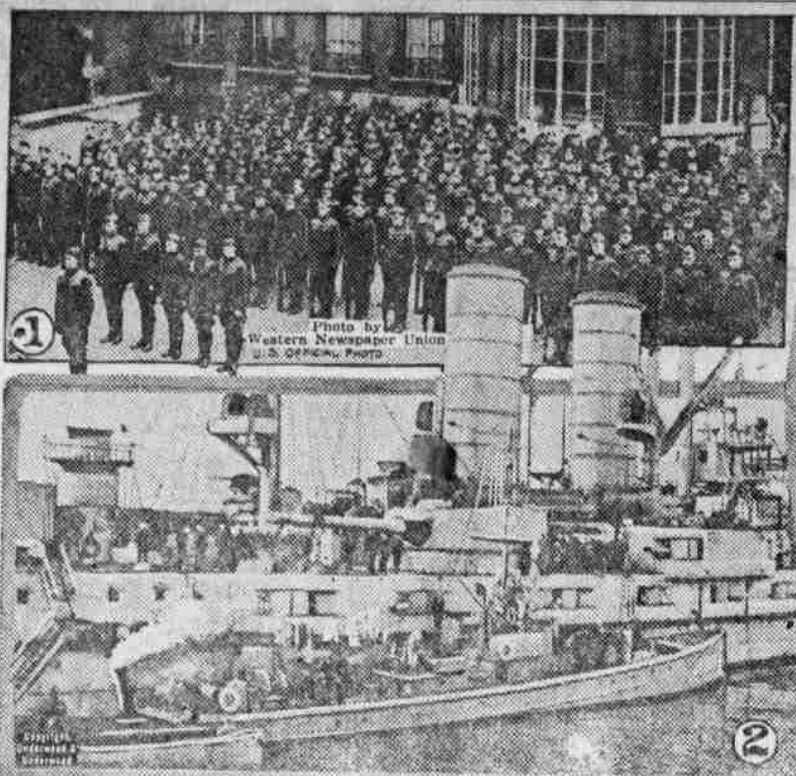
German Troops on Lithuanian Front Capture Murawijew From Bolsheviki.

Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 20.—German troops on the Lithuanian front surprised the bolsheviki and captured the town of Murawijew, near Shavil, according to a report received here from Libau.

## FLIES 32 MILES IN 10 MINUTES

Lieut. M. J. Plum Establishes New Air Record in a Curtis Machine.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 20.—Lieut. M. J. Plum established a new flying record, driving a Curtis plane from Fort Worth to Love field, a distance of 32 miles, in ten minutes.



1—President Wilson's guard of honor in Paris, composed of 250 picked men commanded by Capt. Burton F. Hood. 2—Austrian battleship Radetzky, turned over to the United States naval forces at Spalato, Dalmatia, by the Jugo-Slavs. 3—S. Nourteva, a close friend of Trotsky, who is in charge of the anarchist propaganda headquarters in New York.



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson Bringing Back Completed Draft of League of Nations Plan.

## SEVERER ARMISTICE TERMS

Arrogant Huns to Be Made to Realize They Were Whipped—Ebert Elected President of the German Republic—Revolt Against the King of Roumania.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson is bringing home with him the virtually complete draft of the constitution of the League of Nations that is to ally if not to end most of the world's ills. Despite marked opposition in some quarters, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, earnestly supported by the smaller nations, were able to have presented a document that met with the approval of the commission of the league, and this was then presented to the plenary session of the peace conference, with every prospect that it would be adopted.

As it stands, the plan provides for a small body of representatives of all the nations concerned, which shall meet every few months in a place to be internationalized. Every difference between nations is to be submitted to this governing body and to be decided within three months, during which time the contending parties must refrain from acts of hostility. If the decision is not accepted, the case will be submitted to arbitrators, and if the country they place in the wrong does not accept the ruling and has recourse to arms, all other nations in a position to do so will take up arms against it. No country is obliged to go to war with the offending nation, but all must join in an economic boycott of the latter.

France, which, since the outbreak of the great war, justly considers herself an outpost nation guarding a frontier of civilization, strongly urged the creation of an immediate international army and navy to enforce the rulings of the society of nations. Leon Bourgeois argued earnestly for the constitution of such a force and for the placing of it in France until all danger of an attack by Germany was at an end. This was opposed, especially by American and British representatives, who showed that it was contrary to the constitutions of their countries. The long discussion ended in an agreement that if a country should be attacked, the attacked country would employ her military forces as "covering troops" and await aid from those other nations that could most easily give it.

It is scarcely conceivable that this solution of the question can be satisfactory to France. The great war demonstrated that in a sudden shock attack a nation can suffer immense damage before her allies can mobilize their forces and transport them to the scene of conflict. This is just what France fears will happen again with Germany again as the aggressor, and her alarm, though it may be as foolish as some correspondents think it, will not be allayed until or unless the allies render the Huns militarily impotent before the treaty of peace is signed. There is a growing feeling in Paris that the American and British delegates are disposed to be too lenient with Germany and too prone to adopt the insidious claim of the Germans themselves that their former rulers and not the people were responsible for the war and its horrors. The French reassert the well-known fact that the German people as a whole ardently supported their government in the conduct of the war and gave approval to the outrages committed by officers and soldiers alike.

Having adopted a constitution and elected Friedrich Ebert as president of the German republic, the Germans in

their national assembly at Weimar became more arrogant than ever. Their attitude was accurately reflected by Ebert who, in his speech accepting the office, said: "We shall combat domination by force to the utmost, from whatever direction it may come. We wish to found our state only on the basis of right and on our freedom to shape our destinies at home and abroad."

Matthias Erzberger, before meeting the entente chiefs to negotiate an extension of the armistice, conferred with officials in Berlin, and it was said they determined that he should demand that the allies recognize the new German government.

All this, and the fact that the enemy countries were preserving enough war material to permit them to equip quickly an army of 3,000,000 men, had full effect on the supreme war council when it decided on conditions of renewal of the armistice. The military members and the newly added economic members agreed on the terms, which are designed to place Germany in such a situation that she cannot renew military operations. The German authorities were called on to furnish full information of the war material of all kinds in their possession. The council also decided, according to one correspondent "to make Germany realize that we are the conquerors and that it is not a 'white peace' that we are seeking to impose on her."

According to reliable information, the armistice is renewed for a very brief time, the allies reserving the right to suspend it if Germany fails to carry out the new clauses, which include the cessation of hostilities against the Poles. Meanwhile a special commission is to draw up armistice terms to last until the peace treaty is signed. These terms will provide for the demobilization of the German army and the disarmament of the nation under the supervision of the allies. The German government, it was said, was given to understand plainly that if it was recalcitrant the resumption of the war by the allies was by no means out of the question.

The firm attitude of the supreme war council possibly was due in some measure to an impressive speech by Premier Clemenceau, in which he showed the council the necessity of taking all precautions against the treacherous Huns. In this he was supported by President Wilson.

If Germany submits and acts in apparent good faith, it is likely some economic measures will be adopted that would facilitate the resumption of her peace activities to a considerable extent. But if this goes too far France will have another cause of complaint, for both she and Belgium argue, with seeming justice, that their industries, destroyed by the Huns, should be restored before the Germans are permitted to resume commercial relations and capture the markets.

Among the interesting developments of the week was the dispute between China and Japan, relating to the disposition of Shantung province and Tsingtao and in general the concessions which China had been forced to grant to Germany. These, it appears, Japan is trying to obtain for herself, and China relies on the peace conference for protection. The council of the five great powers asked that all secret agreements made by Japan and China with each other and other nations since the beginning of the war be submitted to it. This was in accord with the desires of the Chinese, and the Japanese government complied with the demand.

The Japanese threw another small monkeywrench into the machinery by the flat statement that they intended to hang onto the Caroline and Marshall Islands, which they took from Germany, notwithstanding the expressed will of the peace conference that all the captured colonies should be governed by mandatories of the League of Nations. The outcome of this is uncertain.

The prospects of the proposed meeting of Russian factions and advisers from the allied nations at Prinkipo are growing better. Seven of the governments in Russia, including the Estonians, Letts and Lithuanians, are willing to participate, though the first named maintain that they have now

set up independent republics and are no longer parts of Russia. The admission of representatives of the soviet government is conditional on its cessation of hostilities. Up to the time of writing the anarchists had continued their operations in many regions, with varying success. In the Archangel sector they were forced to retreat by the advance of the Americans, and it was reported they had been entirely driven out of Estonia. Against the Poles they scored some victories.

According to reports from Omak, the government there has accepted an offer from Japan of men, arms and money to combat the soviet forces, giving in return iron and coal concessions in the Pechaur district.

An attempt to put the skids under another king, which may be successful, was started last week in Roumania. Inspired by anarchist propaganda, a general insurrection broke out, with demands for a republic. King Ferdinand, while fleeing from the palace with his family, was shot at and slightly wounded. The anarchists also became very active in Vienna, planning a revolt against the present government unless all power is transferred to the communist leaders.

In the United States the anarchists, whose machinations were largely responsible for the strikes on the Pacific coast and in Montana and Arizona, sustained a hard blow from the government. It developed that the agents of the bureau of immigration had been gathering up a lot of the most undesirable aliens and was prepared to deport them, awaiting only the necessary shipping. A big bunch of these scoundrels were taken, under guard, to New York, where lawyers in sympathy with their doctrines undertook to obtain their release under writs of habeas corpus. The anarchists make war on organized labor as much as on capitalism, and the parliamentary committee of the British trades union congress has declared that the unauthorized strikes which they cause cannot be tolerated. Down on the Argentine-Chile border the disturbances have caused so much trouble that those two countries are preparing to take joint action against them. They are fast becoming the Ishmaels of the entire world, but they seem to glory in having the hands of all decent folk against them.

The administration's big navy bill, bolstered by a semi-secret cablegram from President Wilson to the house naval committee, had a stormy time in the house last week. The minority denounced it as a bluff measure designed to enable Mr. Wilson to force on the peace congress certain of his ideas for the league of nations, and for a day it was blocked by the point of order that it authorized the president to construct the navy without making any appropriation. The Republicans laughed with scorn at an amendment proposed by Chairman Padgett appropriating \$2,000,000 with which to build battleships costing \$210,000,000, and the Democrats hastily adjourned. Next day, however, the administration leaders had their way and the bill for the three-year building program, carrying \$721,000,000 for the naval establishment during the next fiscal year, was adopted by the house.

Secretary Baker and Chairman Dent have drawn up an army bill, now before the house, providing for a temporary army of something over half a million, to be raised by voluntary enlistments and designed only to carry the country over the period of occupation and reorganization. After that the nation is to be left virtually without an army, as it was before the great war. The bill takes the war department organization away from the general staff and returns it to the bureau chiefs. These features of the measure have subjected it to bitter attacks by the advocates of preparedness.

Once more the suffragists put their cause to the test in the senate, and once more they went down to defeat, this time by a margin of only one vote. Democrats to the number of 18, mostly Southerners, and 11 Republicans voted against the amendment, while 24 Democrats and 31 Republicans voted for it.

## A REMINDER

Oftentimes it's mighty unhandy to make a trip to town when you need to, so that is why we are reminding you that you can just as well transact your banking by mail when it is necessary and if you want to do so.

Remember we are always glad to see you and want you to make this bank your headquarters when you're in town. But with postage cheaper than time for many folks, and Uncle Sam a trustworthy messenger, our bank can be brought to you with absolute safety.

Open Saturday nights 6 to 8.  
We Pay 4% On Savings Accounts.

## THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION



by Wilbur D. Nesbit

Author of "Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—  
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.  
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.  
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;

Who tunes his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,  
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;  
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,  
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;  
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears  
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear  
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;  
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,

May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;  
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp  
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

## Push For Prosperity!

Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here.

When you buy ask where the articles are made. Reject foreign goods.

Commodities made by American labor ought to be good enough for American citizens.

## Sweet Thought.

Cane sugar, we are told, beats beet sugar, but beet sugar beats no sugar at all.—Boston Transcript.

## A Timid Nature.

It must be a timid nature that would refrain from every good time for fear of consequences.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Annat's All.

In the opinion of most young ladies a bare-lip is the only legitimate excuse for a hair-lip.

Machine Works With Peat Gas. Danish investors have perfected motors that are claimed to work well with peat gas as fuel instead of benzine or gasoline.